

orders in the same way. Interest has been centered about the rushes, sedges, and grasses; 102 sheets represent the *Juncaceae*, 778 the *Cyperaceae* (of which 80 are *Cyperus* and 558 are *Carex*), and 1017 the *Gramineae*. Some of the other orders are represented as follows; *Compositae*, 691 sheets; *Filices*, 315 sheets; *Leguminosae*, 269 sheets; *Rosaceae*, 188 sheets; *Scrophulariaceae*, 159 sheets; *Labiatae*, 131 sheets; *Naiadaceae*, 122 sheets of which 109 are Potamogetons mostly purchased from Dr. Thomas Morong.

Taylor, Thomas, see Harvard University, Cryptogamic Herbarium.

Terry, Emily Hitchcock, NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—Mrs. Terry's herbarium contains about 1600 specimens of flowering plants and ferns, and has been collected during the last fifteen years. The most important part is the collection of ferns, which represents all the species, with one exception, which are described in Gray's Manual, also many of more recent discovery. In addition Mrs. Terry has specimens of ferns from western and southern United States, the West Indies, Bermuda, Labrador, Iceland, Japan, India and the Hawaiian Islands.

Thoreau, Henry David.—At his decease Henry D. Thoreau bequeathed to the Boston Society of Natural history his herbarium excluding the *Carices*. The latter he gave to Mr. Edwin S. Hoar of Concord, Mass. After some years the Boston Society of Natural History gave the part in their possession to the town of Concord and it is now deposited in the Public Library. It consists of six large sized folios of about 100 sheets each, several specimens being mounted upon one sheet. The plants, which are arranged systematically have no labels, the names being written on the sheets often without further data, and sometimes with a pencil. Some Maine plants are included but Concord and its vicinity have the largest representation. In a written catalogue 750 species and varieties are recorded.

EDITORIAL.

Two botanical journals have expressed surprise at the publication in our advertising pages of the Bangor and Aroostook notice. They have done so upon the not unnatural supposition that the plants

therein mentioned were being endangered by the publicity given to their haunts. We are glad to say, however, that the advertisement was cautiously drawn and, while giving an excellent idea of the richness of the Aroostook flora, assigns stations to no plant which is not to be found in quantities to supply the herbaria of the world without the smallest danger of extermination. To illustrate it may be said that the elsewhere infrequent *Aster Lindleyanus* is the prevalent Aster in some parts of northern Maine where it is actually fought as a weed by farmers. *Halenia deflexa*, known from but one station in Vermont and not yet collected in New Hampshire, is common and abundant through much of Aroostook County. The interesting *Oxytropis campestris*, var. *johannensis* covers the gravelly banks and shoals of the St. John river for many miles. The dwarf mistletoe, one of very few plants to which the advertisement assigns a precise station, is, notwithstanding its botanical interest, a timber pest, present in all too great abundance. *Drosera linearis*, elsewhere unknown east of Lake Superior, is widely distributed on "Caribou Bog" which is thirty miles long and ten miles wide. Did space permit, the other species mentioned in the advertisement could likewise be shown, through their abundance or wide diffusion in northern Maine, to be in no danger whatever. From the examples already given it will be clear that any comparison between such lingering survivals as *Camp-tosorus* in densely settled regions or near popular resorts on the one hand, and these plants luxuriating in 10,000 square miles of fertile plains, wide-reaching bogs, and pathless forests of sparsely settled northern Maine on the other, is purely specious — a matter of words not facts.

Considering the narrow limits within which the summer visitor now botanizes in certain classical collecting grounds on the White and Green Mountains, we can only express the hope that some part of the amateur collectors, who yearly visit these relatively restricted tracts of boreal and alpine flora, may through the influence of the advertisement be deflected to northern Maine, where, with a far greater opportunity to be of service to science, their collecting could have no serious influence upon the vegetation. Indeed, the flora of no other area east of the Rocky Mountains and south of British America seems to us less in need of concealment or special protection.